

Sisco Says U.S. Would Sell Saudis Only 'Handful' of Jets

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco told newsmen yesterday that the United States contemplates selling no more than "a handful or two" of Phantom jets to Saudi Arabia.

Disputing reports that up to 30 of the supersonic fighter-bombers may go to King Faisal's government beginning late this year, Mr. Sisco also said that, if the deal went through, the first planes would be delivered no earlier than 1975.

Mr. Sisco, the assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South

Asian affairs, testified before a House subcommittee yesterday that he was reasonably confident that Saudi Arabia would not transfer the jets to another Arab country for use against Israel.

But he also told the Foreign Affairs panel, "There isn't anyone who is going to guarantee this," although the contracts would include a provision barring transfer of the planes.

He said that the United States was supplying arms to Saudi Arabia, Iran and Kuwait to help stabilize the Persian Gulf area. "They are looking southward, not so much northward toward the Israeli-Arab dispute," he said.

He also pointed out that Saudi Arabia did not contribute troops to the six-day Arab-Israeli war of 1967.

In talking with newsmen, Mr. Sisco said that he thinks Saudi Arabia is seeking a political solution of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

He said that Saudi Arabia had first raised the subject of Phantom jets about two months ago and that the United States "indicated a willingness to supply a limited number" about three weeks ago.

Mr. Sisco said that there has been no response from Saudi Arabia. Negotiations, he said, could take two years.

He said that the impending sale was a continuation of U.S. policy in effect since 1968 "to encourage friendly states in the area to assume increasing responsibility for collective security in the region."

Security Meeting On Europe Fixed July 3 in Finland

HELSINKI, June 7 (Reuters).—The first stage of a European security conference will start here on July 3, it was decided at the preparatory talks today.

Conference sources said the foreign ministers' meeting—the first of the three stages of the planned conference—will be held in the Finlandia Concert Hall in central Helsinki.

No date was announced for the termination of the meeting, but it was generally expected to last between five and eight days.

The question of the starting date for the security conference—under preparation here for the last six months—removes a further difficulty from the negotiations, which now are on the verge of completion.

Two main obstacles to completion of an agenda still remain—Maha's insistence on full participation rights for all Arab states bordering the Mediterranean and French opposition to establishing a link between the Helsinki talks and the troop reduction talks in Vienna.

The negotiators have agreed to participation rights for all European states, the United States and Canada.

Peking Minister Confers in London

LONDON, June 7 (UPI).—Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home today discussed "in an atmosphere of mutual goodwill and understanding" East-West relations, East-West security, Indochina and Korea and the Hong Kong situation.

In talks at the Foreign Office, the two ministers covered a wide range of international and bilateral problems on Mr. Chi's first stopover here on his current European trip. He will go to Paris Sunday.

The visit, the first by a Chinese Communist foreign minister, was considered symbolic of China's friendly face to the world and of its particular interest in Western Europe.



BIG AND LITTLE DIPPER—Hundreds of shouting kids clamored for ice cream Wednesday in Southbury, Conn., as volunteers prepared to scoop out portions from what was billed as the world's biggest sundae. The 1,750-pound masterpiece was devoured within half an hour by the happy citizens on the town's 300th birthday.

But Nixon Pressed for Disclosure

Haldeman Says Dean Never Made Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1) of the men later convicted in the break-in.

The first two of those meetings reportedly were held in Mr. Mitchell's Justice Department office and were also attended by Mr. Magruder, Liddy and Mr. Dean.

Proposals Accepted
Liddy's proposals reportedly were turned down at the first two meetings but later accepted, in a scaled-down version, at a March 1972 meeting held in Florida and also attended by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Magruder.

In the deposition, Mr. Haldeman indicated that Mr. Dean told him he did not attend the Florida meeting.

In other developments: Mr. Sloan testified today that he had feared administration retaliation for telling the truth about the wiretapping but was assured that he would not face any reprisals. And he said he "threw up his hands" when Mr. Magruder, the man he accused of asking him to lie, was given a \$36,000-a-year government job.

Mr. Sloan testified at the Senate's televised hearings that he was the only individual "I could clearly identify in my mind" as having asked him to lie about finances involved in the Watergate operation.

"He was the only individual who specifically requested of me that I consider an illegal act, as far as I know," he said.

Mr. Sloan said he told Mr. Haldeman that he had been asked to perjure himself several times, but did not mention Mr. Magruder's name because he thought at the time the Watergate issue was dead. He had named Mr. Magruder earlier to other officials in the campaign to campaign lawyers, to federal prosecutors and to the Watergate grand jury, he said.

Former Nixon campaign official Herbert L. Porter testified today that he gave the FBI a grand jury and the first Watergate trial a false account of how \$100,000 went to Liddy.

Mr. Porter told the Senate Committee hearings that Mr. Magruder asked him to relate the false story about why Liddy had been given \$100,000 in campaign cash.

Mr. Porter said that about 10

days after the June 17 break-in, Mr. Magruder called him into a meeting. "He said there is a problem with the money, that Gordon [Liddy] was authorized some money for dirty tricks, nothing illegal, but there could be something embarrassing to the President of the United States."

Mr. Porter said Mr. Magruder then asked: "Can you corroborate a story that the money was for something a bit more legal sounding than dirty tricks...?"

"He said, 'You were concerned

about radical elements disrupting the campaign, how about if we said Liddy had been authorized to infiltrate those groups. How could that cost \$100,000?"

"I said, 'Oh, very easy, you could get 10 college people over 10 months and pay them \$1,000 a month, that's \$100,000.'"

"He said, 'That's right. Would you be willing if I made that statement to the FBI, would you be willing to corroborate?'"

"I said, 'Yes, I guess I'd do that.'"

Kansas City Chief of Police Nominated as FBI Director

(Continued from Page 1)

any nominee for the directorship for a specific definition of his plans for the FBI, which is suffering from severe morale problems.

The nomination hearings would also be used as a forum for debate on legislation to limit the FBI director's term of office.

It confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Kelley would become only the second permanent director in the bureau's history. Mr. Hoover served in the post for nearly 50 years.

Mr. Nixon's original choice to succeed Hoover was L. Patrick Gray III, a Republican loyalist without law enforcement experience who served for 11 months as acting director but failed to win approval by the Judiciary Committee after he became implicated in the Watergate scandal.

Mr. Gray resigned as acting director April 26, after it was disclosed that he had destroyed material taken from the White House used as evidence in the case of Howard Hunt Jr., William D. Ruckelshaus, then head of the Environmental Protection

Agency, was named as temporary caretaker of the FBI.

Mr. Kelley's age seemed to guarantee that he would not hold the FBI job for more than eight years. The mandatory federal retirement age is 70, and that requirement is unlikely to be waived for Mr. Kelley by a future President as it was for Hoover by President Johnson.

A lawyer with a keen sense of public relations, Mr. Kelley took over the Kansas City police force at a time when it was plagued by a scandal in which his predecessor and several other high-ranking officers had been indicted for corruption.

He was selected by the city's Police Board after a four-month search during which he was recommended by, among others, then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

Mr. Kelley is known for his technological accomplishments, including installation of a computer that patrolmen can use to get immediate information from police files.

Brandt Prays in Mourning At Israeli Memorial Service

(Continued from Page 1)

merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and plenteous in mercy. He will not always chide; neither will He keep His anger forever. He hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to our iniquities."

Both during his arrival and departure at Yad Vashem, Mr. Brandt's route took him through about 100 youthful demonstrators shouting such slogans as "We don't forget, we don't forgive," which were also shouted beyond his hearing at his arrival. There were no incidents.

Then Mr. Brandt began the first of two meetings with Mrs. Meir to discuss such subjects as mutual trade, the Middle East, future Israeli-German cooperation and the possibility of further reparations to families of the dead.

Already the West German government has paid out nearly one billion dollars to the State of Israel and to relatives of the victims. German officials said it would oppose paying more except in the form of aid to the Jewish state.

Mr. Brandt and his entourage—his wife did not come because of illness—arrived at Lod aboard a West German Air Force Boeing-707 and received a red carpet welcome.

Sharif Sirhan's Prints Found on Death Note

LOS ANGELES, June 7 (AP).—Fingerprints on a letter threatening the life of Israel's Premier Golda Meir prove that the letter was written by Sharif Sirhan, a prosecuting attorney contended yesterday.

Sharif Sirhan, older brother of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, who is serving a life sentence for assassinating Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in 1968, went on trial yesterday, charged with mailing the three-page letter to the State Department shortly before Mrs. Meir's visit to Washington earlier this year.

The prosecutor, Assistant U.S. Attorney Paul G. Flynn, said that three "latent fingerprints" belonging to Sharif Sirhan were found on the letter.

come from Mrs. Meir and other members of her cabinet. He is scheduled to leave Monday.

Mrs. Meir led Mr. Brandt, past a 74-man honor guard of military police cadets and then, referring to his anti-Nazi past, told him in her greeting statement:

"You are being welcomed in Israel with the esteem due to one who, in the darkest period for the human race and especially for the Jewish people, joined forces with those who fought the Nazis."

In reply, Mr. Brandt said Mrs. Meir's invitation to him "means you have given preference to the challenge of the present against the power of the past. I feel mankind would indeed be lost were there no such courage for a new beginning."

Troops and policemen, all armed, lined the airport, stood watch on the terminal roof and surrounded the dais as a military band played the national anthems of both countries.

Paris Police Hunt Daring Fugitive

PARIS, June 7 (UPI).—Police today scoured Paris seeking the hideout of Jacques Mesrine and hunted for friends who might have aided his daring escape yesterday from a French court-house.

But investigators admitted that Mesrine, the most wanted criminal in Canada, might already be out of France—perhaps in Belgium.

Mesrine, a 37-year-old Frenchman who escaped from a Quebec prison Aug. 21, 1972, yesterday took the judge of the Compiegne court as a hostage, shot his way to a waiting car and disappeared, leaving the judge behind. A policeman was injured in the shootout.

Mesrine fled to France from Canada and was arrested here on March 6.

Pompidou on Vacation

CAJARC, France, June 7 (Reuters).—President Georges Pompidou spent the day quietly at his country home here today as he began a week's vacation amid continuing rumors about his health.

McCloskey Speech Cut Off

House in Tumult on Impeachment

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, June 7 (NYT).—An effort by Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr. to launch a "tempered" discussion of the possible impeachment of President Nixon was halted last night by a technical tumult on the House floor.

The California Republican had read only two of the 11 pages of a speech suggesting that Mr. Nixon may have violated four federal criminal laws when a Republican loyalist, Rep. Karl P. Landgrebe of Indiana, demanded that the House obtain a quorum.

For nearly an hour, amid a "long count" by Speaker Carl Albert, D., Ohio, that failed to produce enough members to proceed, a roll-call vote that was solidly against adjournment and, ultimately, Rep. McCloskey's own request to adjourn. The House wrangled rather than listened.

Rep. McCloskey and about a dozen supporters of his request for a calm discussion of the impeachment issue said that they would instead insert their comments in the Congressional Record and perhaps try again in a week or two to raise the subject on the House floor.

68 Members Present

Only about six minutes of the hour allotted to Rep. McCloskey for the discussion had elapsed when Rep. Landgrebe rose to make a parliamentary request that a majority be present. At the time, about 60 of the 435 House members were on the floor.

The Landgrebe motion—effectively halting the debate until the House could produce half its membership—came just as Rep. McCloskey was declaring that "if impeachment is to be debated, it is certainly proper that that debate take place in this chamber."

He was not formally proposing the President's impeachment in the speech—in fact, Rep. McCloskey's prepared text called for a delay of "a few more days" to give Mr. Nixon an opportunity to make "full and fair disclosure of everything he knows and when he learned" about his administration's involvement in the Watergate conspiracy.

But the speech, deliberately low-key in tone, suggested that the House had a special constitutional responsibility to begin an inquiry to determine if there was "probable cause" to suspect the President of having committed a felony.

Speaker Albert, who had been among the few members listening to Mr. McCloskey, purposely delayed the quorum call during which members are supposed to come to the floor and register their presence—well beyond the customary 15-minute period.

Members milled noisily about the floor. Rep. McCloskey flashed a "V" sign with two upraised fingers to his daughter, Kathy, 14, who was one of about 150 spectators in the public galleries.

Rep. Edward J. Derwinski, D., Ill., asked Speaker Albert to terminate the quorum call after it became apparent that the House would remain 74 members short of a majority.

"Fifteen minutes is the minimum" for a roll call, the speaker declared. "It has nothing to do with the maximum."

The House erupted in cheers, mostly from among the Democratic members. Rep. Albert then provided "not less than 15 minutes" for a quorum call and he gave



Rep. Paul N. McCloskey

every sign of being willing to stay all night.

Rep. Joe D. Waggoner Jr., D., La., rose to make a formal motion for the House to adjourn. But Rep. Bella S. Abzug, D., N.Y.,

leaped to a microphone and a roll call on the result of the that only nine members record to shut off the adjournment motion.

But when Rep. Barton, D., N.Y., rose to the House sergeant ordered to go out missing members, a key asked that the E. The members agreed by, by an unrecorded Rep. McCloskey later that he would "unreasonably" to House to stay in perhaps five hour hear his remarks.

"My whole purpose is to have a debate, to let the House decide, to let the House decide. That's what I'm here for. That's what I'm here for. That's what I'm here for."

Papers Indicate Nixon Could 'Spy' Plan Despite War

(Continued from Page 1)

by President Nixon in March, 1970, to guard foreign embassies in the Washington area.

The intelligence committee, of which Mr. Hoover was the chairman, also proposed, according to the Huston memorandum, that restrictions against both legal and illegal "mail coverage" be removed.

A "legal" mail cover involves the examination, before delivery, of letters and packages addressed to suspect individuals, and the recording of the name and place of posting, and other information that can be obtained without opening the seal.

"There is no valid argument against use of legal mail covers," Mr. Huston wrote, "except Mr. Hoover's concern that the civil liberties people may become upset."

But he added that the risk of such protests was "hardly serious enough to justify denying ourselves a valuable and legal intelligence tool."

The memorandum points out that "illegal" mail covers, or the opening of sealed materials before delivery, presented "serious risks." But Mr. Huston said that the committee had recommended the implementation of such "cover coverage" on the grounds that "the advantages to be derived from its use outweigh the risk."

On July 15, 1970, Mr. Huston wrote a second memorandum to Mr. Hoover and the other three

members of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Adm. J. The time the National Agency director.

"The documents 'top-secret' by Mr. Hoover's four men tident has carefully special report of the Committee on Intelligence had approved all recommendations, including illegal mail covers removal of restraints on entry against 'high priority' targets."

Through the When Mr. Hoover of the President's cording to a parti reports prepared through the roof."

Mr. Hoover's objection to all of the recommendations, believed "that the President's footnoted c then approve the p

The participant, to be identified, Mr. Hoover "never made objection to any report."

Mr. Hoover's opposition intelligence plan, U said, and to the representatives of the intelligence agencies the see its operation, sta from the issue of "w solving to be able to give damn way be it."

Wholesale Prices Up 2%

(Continued from Page 1)

is leading instead toward some kind of revision of existing wage-price regulations.

The May increase of 2 percent in the government's wholesale price index was after seasonal adjustment. It was twice the 1 percent increase in April and close to the March figure of 2.2 percent, the largest monthly increase in 22 years.

Two-thirds of the May increase came in farm and food prices, and almost half of it was due to huge increases in feed grains, soybeans and other products fed to animals. But wholesale prices also increased sharply for the fourth month in a row in the nonagricultural sector of the economy.

These industrial commodities prices, which most economists consider the best test of true inflation, rose a seasonally adjusted 1.2 percent.

More than a fourth of that was due to rising food costs, and another fourth to big increases for lumber and metals.

The rise in animal feed prices will mean higher retail meat prices in the months ahead.

The May increase lifted the wholesale price index to 133.5, meaning it cost \$133.50 to buy goods that cost \$100 in 1967.

Wholesale prices overall were 12.9 percent higher than the year before. Most of that increase has occurred since last year's Phase-2 of controls gave way to Phase-3 last January. But the White House says that market forces are to blame for the last five months of inflation, and not Phase-3's somewhat lighter regulations.

Police Kill a Gunman In Holdup at Munich

MUNICH, June 7 (Reuters).—Police with automatic weapons stormed a bank here today and killed a young gunman who threatened to open fire on customers and staff members after an unsuccessful robbery attempt.

Bank employees interviewed after the incident said the man—aged about 27—pushed his way to the bank counter, drew a gun and demanded cash.

But before money was handed over, a teller stepped on a foot alarm which sounded a few hundred yards away in a police station. The police arrived within seconds and killed the gunman with automatic fire.

Doctors' Strike in Israel

TEL AVIV, June 7 (UPI).—Israel's 8,000 doctors and nurses today began a "partial" strike against the government and

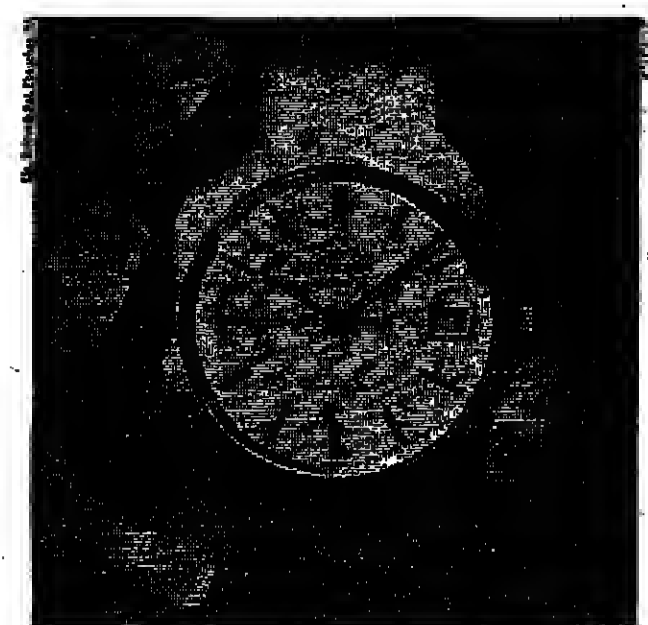
Bookie F Agnew to '76 Nom

STATELINE. (UPI).—The early on the 1976 Republican vice-presidential pick, a former bookie, is being touted as a favorite, according to maker Jimmy Snyder.

Mr. Snyder said that Mr. Agnew, as the favorite listed at 1 to 3, Rockefeller of New York and Gov. of California 20 to 1 to capture the presidential nomination.

WEAT

ALABAMA	25
ALASKA	25
ARIZONA	25
ARKANSAS	25
CALIFORNIA	25
CANADA	25
CENTRAL AMERICA	25
CUBA	25
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	25
GUATEMALA	25
HAWAII	25
INDONESIA	25
JAPAN	25
KOREA	25
LAOS	25
LIBERIA	25
LUXEMBOURG	25
MEXICO	25
MOROCCO	25
NETHERLANDS	25
NEW ZEALAND	25
NORWAY	25
PARIS	25
PERU	25
PORTUGAL	25
RUSSIA	25
SPAIN	25
SWEDEN	25
SWITZERLAND	25
TAIWAN	25
TURKEY	25
UNITED STATES	25
WEST GERMANY	25
YUGOSLAVIA	25



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Seeks Check on President

Use Unit Votes War-Power Curb

Richard L. Lyons, House Foreign Affairs Committee member, today approved, 31 to 1, a bill to limit presidential war powers without a declaration of Congress.

The bill would require congressional approval for continued U.S. bombing of Cambodia. But the committee rejected a provision for an immediate cutoff of funds for the Cambodian operation.

Instead, the committee voted to make any declared war going on at the time the bill is enacted subject to its provisions. Assuming the bill passed both houses of Congress and survived an expected veto, it would mean that the bombing of Cambodia, if it was still going on, would have to be approved by Congress within four months. This, in turn, was opposed by several doves in the House.

bodian Troops and Armor mpt to Reopen Highway

By Malcolm W. Browne

PHNOM PENH, June 7 (UPI).—Cambodian troops and armor were ordered to leave the road, 13 of Phnom Penh.

The government forces, backed by a dozen personnel carriers, were in an attempt to dislodge the troops from the road, 13 of Phnom Penh.

The government forces reportedly early six miles during but government troops moved 500 yards. The day, U.S. air were made against targets northwest of here, where large Communist forces were poised for movement Highway 4.

th Day of Attacks
ON, June 7 (AP).—Communist forces attacked South Vietnam positions in the Delta for the fourth day yesterday but were the Saigon command.

rest attack was on a position near the district of Kien Thien, 115 northwest of Saigon. The 1 said 40 Communist soldiers in the assault and put

ron Bars ing New ce Terms

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of establishing zones of and how the political the country would be

says it is unwilling to any kind of binding in which the United North Vietnam alone ed out a solution for g zones of control and a future of the coun-

ingless Gesture
June 7 (WP).—Sai- use to sign any new ase-fire agreement was f today as a mean- g by sources close to U.S.-North Vietnamese

res insisted that the ernment is aware that at talks are expected in a mere final com- rather than any more

against this background Kissinger and Mr. Tho for 3 1/2 hours this after the American to delay the meeting

singer and Mr. Tho another meeting for afternoon. The talks ted to end Saturday Kissinger will return gton, the sources said.

ay newsmen who the ay been delayed, Mr. jokingly claimed it was "William R. Sullivan, his "had overslept," then he needed the time to ld L. Ziegler, the White eakman whose eleva- policy-making post was yesterday.

U.S. Will End Production of F-111 in 1974

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—The Defense Department has decided to end production of its F-111 fighter-bomber.

General Dynamics Corp., builder of the plane for the past decade, said it was "disappointed and flabbergasted" to learn of the Pentagon decision announced yesterday.

Deputy Defense Secretary William F. Clements said F-111 production will halt when the currently ordered 543 planes are delivered at the end of 1974. Another 18 F-111s remain to be built on a one-month basis.

The Air Force originally intended to buy 1,726 from General Dynamics when the program began in 1962 under former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

At the time, Mr. McNamara hailed the plane as the most sophisticated, versatile and economical fighter or bomber ever built. Since then, more than two dozen have crashed, some under mysterious circumstances, and others have disappeared during night missions over Indochina.

After 15 Indochina missions in 1968 the planes were ordered home. However, they now are flying missions over Cambodia.

The plane was also at the center of a controversy over Pentagon cost overruns. Originally priced at \$3.8 million each, the F-111s now cost \$15 million apiece.

In announcing the step, Mr. Clements, a Texas, cut off a production line in his home state, at Fort Worth. In the past, Texas legislators had been successful in persuading the Pentagon to keep production going.

In a statement issued yesterday, General Dynamics said, "We are extremely disappointed and flabbergasted to learn of this decision because we are convinced the F-111 has surmounted misleading criticism in the past."

In a note to Congress, Mr. Clements wrote: "We have again reviewed the F-111 program and have concluded that the need for additional F-111s is now less demanding than a number of other critical Department of Defense requirements."

Financier Fined
On Political Gifts
NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP).—Financier John L. Loeb was fined \$3,000 today for persuading employees to contribute to the 1972 presidential primary campaign of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., and then reimbursing them. It was the first prosecution of a campaign donor under a federal law that took effect April 7, 1972.

Federal Judge John M. Canella imposed no prison term on the 70-year-old senior partner in the Wall Street investment firm of Loeb, Rhoades & Co. He could have been imprisoned for three years.

Former SEC Head's Testimony On ITT Undercut at Hearing

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UPI).—Congress has given national security advisers a new twist: a hearing on the ITT case, which was held yesterday.

Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D., N.Y., sought to add a provision to the House bill to forbid the use of any funds for U.S. combat operations in Indochina unless specifically approved by Congress. His language was rejected, 30-3.

House and Senate conferees Tuesday suspended action until next Monday on legislation to cut off funds for the air war in Cambodia. Mr. Kissinger, in Paris for peace negotiations with Hanoi's Le Duc Tho.

The congressional action will permit U.S. bombers to continue raids in Cambodia, while Mr. Kissinger attempts to elicit a solid North Vietnamese promise to withdraw its forces from the area.

Demon Rum Back to Haunt England, Wales

LONDON, June 7 (AP).—Drunkness in England and Wales could be "reminiscent of this worst of the 19th century" within four years, a report by the Christian and Social Research Foundation has forecast.

The report said 1972 figures for cases before the courts involving car drivers and pedestrians were the highest for 60 years. Nearly 35,000 motorists were charged with drinking and driving offenses and the figure has doubled in three years, the foundation said.

Drunkness charges against pedestrians rose from 70,499 in 1968 to an estimated 91,000 last year. The foundation said that if the current trend continues, a figure of 250,000 for motorists and pedestrians combined would be reached by 1977.

Tokyo Perplexed By Soviet Rebuff To Tanaka Visit

TOKYO, June 7 (UPI).—The Japanese government is perplexed by a Soviet request to postpone a visit to Moscow by Premier Kakuei Tanaka. The Russians instead have invited a Japanese parliamentary delegation for talks with "top Soviet leaders."

The Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo, Oleg A. Troyanovsky, told the Foreign Minister, Masayoshi Ohira, yesterday that his government had found it inconvenient to have Mr. Tanaka visit in the latter part of August. He did not say why.

But he later transmitted an invitation from Aleksei P. Shitikov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet, to a delegation of 10 to 12 Japanese parliamentary members to visit the Soviet Union in late August.



THE BOY MOST LIKELY TO SUCCEED—Eight-year-old Andrew Figozzi topped all his classmates during the show-and-tell period at his school in Evanston, Ill., this week. He had the novel idea of bringing his neighbor from across the street, Miss U.S.A., Amanda Jones. Naturally he walked off with the top honors for it was really a first-class idea.

Former SEC Head's Testimony On ITT Undercut at Hearing

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UPI).—The hearing on the ITT case, which was held yesterday, was a surprise. It was the first time since the case was first reported that the House and Senate conferees had met to discuss the case.

The two versions were, in fact, so irreconcilable that members of the House Commerce Subcommittee on Investigations indicated by their questioning that they were confronted with questions of possible perjury and falsification of records.

At a hearing on Dec. 14, Mr. Casey, who is now under secretary of state for economic affairs, testified that members of the House Commerce Subcommittee on Investigations indicated by their questioning that they were confronted with questions of possible perjury and falsification of records.

That investigation, requested by the Senate Judiciary Committee, was into possible perjury by witnesses during the hearings on the nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst to be attorney general.

The resumed hearings, in March and June, had been requested by Mr. Kleindienst following publication by columnist Jack Anderson of a memo by Dita Beard, ITT lobbyist in Washington, to her boss, vice-president William R. Merriam, head of ITT's Washington office.

In the memo, Mrs. Beard suggested that a bail judge of up to \$400,000 for the Republican presidential convention, then planned for San Diego, had influenced a settlement of an anti-trust suit by which ITT was allowed to retain the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. in return for divestiture of several other companies.

The hearings by the House Commerce subcommittee in December resulted from Mr. Casey's refusal to honor two requests, on

Sept. 21 and 27, of Chairman Harley O. Staggers, D., W. Va., to let the subcommittee see the ITT files, which the SEC had obtained in its probe of the merger.

At the hearing, Mr. Casey testified that he knew the commission would have to turn over the files if the subcommittee subpoenaed them. Therefore, he said that he conferred on Oct. 3 at the White House with Mr. Dean, who agreed the files should not be turned over. On Oct. 4, Mr. Casey testified, the full commission, after a 10-minute meeting, voted to send the files in the Justice Department. They were dispatched early on Oct. 6.

The House committee said it would recall Mr. Casey.

A Defeat for Nixon House Votes Minimum Wage Rise

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UPI).—President Nixon lost a key round in his fight against inflation as the House voted last night to increase the minimum wage for nearly 38 million workers to \$2.20 an hour within a year and to extend coverage for the first time to about a million household servants.

Voting for the bill were 208 Democrats and 79 Republicans, with 104 Republicans and 26 Democrats against. The bill now goes to the Senate, where the outlook for passage is considered good.

The present minimum wage for most workers is \$1.60 an hour. The bill would increase this to \$2 an hour this year and to \$2.20 an hour on July 1, 1974.

Seeking to reduce what he considered the inflationary impact of the Democratic-sponsored measure, the President had backed a more limited substitute providing a three-step wage boost—starting with \$1.90 this year, \$2.10 a year later and \$2.20 after two years—and not extending coverage to any additional workers.

The Republican substitute was defeated, 225 in 193. Joining 181 Democrats in opposing the substitute were 37 Republicans. Voting for the measure were 149 Republicans and 50 Democrats, most of them from rural Southern and Border-state districts.

Erosion of Power
The vote would seem to indicate some erosion of the President's power in the wake of the Watergate scandal for it was just a year ago that the House adopted a similar Republican substitute by a 26-vote margin.

On that vote, a year ago, only 20 Republicans had defected from the administration position, in contrast to 37 yesterday. The earlier bill became involved in a stalemate between Senate and House and failed to clear Congress.

The bill would provide the following:
• For about \$4.7 million non-agricultural workers, an increase from \$1.60 an hour to \$2 this year and \$2.20 on July 1 of next year.
• For about 10.6 million other nonagricultural workers first given coverage in 1968, an increase from \$1.60 to \$1.80 this year; \$2 on July 1, 1974, and \$2.20 on July 1, 1976.
• For about 535,000 agricultural

workers, an increase from \$1.30 to \$1.60 an hour this year; \$1.80 on July 1, 1974; \$2 on July 1, 1975, and \$2.20 on July 1, 1976.

Extend minimum wage and overtime coverage to about a million household domestics, except those residing in the houses where they work. The initial minimum wage would be \$1.80 an hour; \$2 on July 1 of next year, and \$2.20 on July 1, 1976.

Extend minimum wage and overtime coverage to about 1.7 million federal workers, 3.3 million state and local government em-

ployees and an unknown number of employees of conglomerates doing business in excess of \$10 million yearly.

Provide more liberal overtime compensation for transit employees.
Reduce and eventually repeal the overtime exemption for most employees in seasonal industries.
Provide nursing-home employees the same overtime compensation as hospital workers.
Extend overtime coverage to maids and custodial employees of hotels and motels.

Governors' Meeting Assails Nixon's Domestic Programs

By David S. Broder

STATELINE, Nev., June 7 (UPI).—Domestic programs of the Nixon administration took a bipartisan beating from the nation's governors yesterday as the National Governors' Conference wound up its annual meeting.

Outnumbered Republicans held the line to block the three-fourths majority needed to approve Democratic resolutions blaming Mr. Nixon's policies for causing "the worst economic crisis in a generation" and "fiscal and programmatic chaos in the states and cities."

But they joined in policy statements embodying sharp criticism of the administration's manpower training revenue-sharing bill and its social services legislation.

Governors of both parties asked critical questions of three high administration officials at a two-hour session in the morning, and agreed in a series of policy statements to attempt to reshape Mr. Nixon's new federalism proposals for health, education and community development, rather than opposing them outright.

The also called for development of a national energy policy, but split sharply on the question of a trans-Alaska oil pipeline. Vice-President Agnew was a silent spectator as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development James H. Lyons, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Casper W. Weinberger and Kenneth Cole, the executive director of the White House Domestic Council, defended Mr. Nixon's programs.

Mr. Agnew, who came on Tuesday to attend an evening of social events, was reported by governors to have avoided all substantive issues in his conversations with them.

Mr. Agnew was stripped of his formal federal-state liaison role in November, and while he was designated last month as vice-chairman of the Domestic Council, he has said he does not believe he has a mandate from the President to resume his old role.

Gov. Marvin Mandel, D., Md., succeeded yesterday by Gov. Daniel J. Evans, R., Wash., as conference chairman.

The conference approved, with only Gov. Ronald Reagan, R., Calif., in dissent—a policy statement urging both Congress and the administration to allow states sufficient "flexibility" to provide services "to all former, present and potential welfare recipients."

The governors unanimously supported another statement labeling the latest administration plan for converting existing manpower training programs to a revenue-sharing approach "unacceptable."

Mr. Cole told them the administration would try to overhaul it. Mr. Evans and the other Republicans spared the President a

humiliation when they blocked two resolutions drafted by the Democratic Caucus and offered by Gov. Dale Bumpers, D., Ark. The resolutions criticized Mr. Nixon's economic policies and domestic program cutbacks. The party-line votes yielded majorities of 24 to 12, 3 votes short of the three-quarters majority required by conference rules.

The same rule blocked a coalition of Southern and Western governors from writing a specific endorsement of the controversial trans-Alaska pipeline into the conference's first major energy policy statement.

Wallace Confident
LAKE TAHOE, Nev., June 7 (UPI).—Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama said he intended to remain in national politics.

"I can't walk, of course, and I can't go running up to fences to shake hands," he said, recalling that it had been barely a year since two bullets from a would-be assassin had paralyzed him. "But I feel fine. I'm gaining weight. I'm leaning toward running for governor next year and I am healthy enough to beat anybody who runs against me."

Seven Victims Of Tu-144 Crash Buried in France

COUSSAINVILLE, France, June 7 (UPI).—The residents of Coussainville today buried the seven persons of their town killed Sunday when the Soviet Tu-144 supersonic airliner crashed.

Scores of homes were damaged when the broken plane fell on the town. The plane's crew of six died in the crash.

About 3,000 persons lined the streets of this Paris suburb to see the victims buried under a Catholic requiem mass.

Hess Son Denies Link
BONN, June 7 (Reuters).—Wolf-Rudiger Hess, son of the imprisoned former Nazi deputy leader, said yesterday that the Association for Freeing Rudolf Hess had nothing to do with the Tu-144 crash.

He said in a statement: "According to reports from various news services a so-called 'Action Committee for the Freedom of Rudolf Hess' has declared itself to be responsible for the crash of the Soviet Tu-144 supersonic plane at the Paris Air Show on Sunday. The Association for Freeing Rudolf Hess states that it has no contacts of any kind with the so-called 'Action Committee' and knew nothing of the latter's existence until now."

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Orators Unveil Program State Role in Industry

By Richard Eder

N. June 7 (NYT).—Labor party, troubled divisions, a loss to the left in a recent public poll and a troubled sense of growth sluggish and over the last decade, a new program today reviving its fighting

program is detailed and being called for state and, in some cases, the of major enterprises to at they meet standards and environmental per as well as profitability, launching ceremony—ference by Labor party would Wilson at Trans-

Ex-Deputy Gonn Tells Bribe Offer

ARG, June 7 (AP).—A parliamentarian deputy said today that he had 9,000 marks to a fellow before last year's con- that narrowly failed Chancellor Willy Brandt. Deputy Walter Peters, of Foreign Minister's Free Democratic (FDP), is quoted in the e of the news magazine el as saying he made the Wilhelm Helms, who had from FDP ranks to vote r. Brandt.

Helms, a north German ho is now a member of stion Christian Demo- ty, had charged he had a bribe offer on the eve of 1972, confidence vote 1 by two ballots. Ac- o Mr. Helms, the initial as "greatly increased" turned it down.

Made as a Test
Helms said the offer was test out whether the Democrats had already bribe, Reuters reported. Helms said: "When Helms from the party, I as- was because his farm ty in debt and I wanted it if he had had an offer e other side and how was. The figure of marks was a fictitious

Helms contended he made without the knowledge ty, which is aligned in- on government with Mr. Social Democratic party elms, who lost a bid for in last November, has would name the man who him the money before amentary investigating

interview in the national- ed 500 2,000, West- was asked whether he y that Mr. Peters was who attempted to bribe cannot," Mr. Helms

Steiner Affair
Helms' admission was the velopment in the so- steiner affair, which of reports last week us Christian Democratic us Steiner was involu- able espionage and al- erment vote-buying.

Helms said that he con- tacts with East Ger- who asked him to spy n party last year—with ledge and consent of man counterespionage

denied that in voting s party on the motion ce he was bribed to do Brandt's allies. Helms motion was of April 27 last year by position leader Rainer a bid to topple Mr. he motion failed be- of Mr. Brandt's men or voted against him ret ballot.

port House—was marred by two embarrassing circumstances that symbolized the party's troubles. As he presented this program, calling it the best he had ever seen, Mr. Wilson was obliged to reiterate his opposition to one im- portant part: a call for the nationalization of 25 large enter- prises.

Leftist Push
The left wing of the party, led by Anthony Wedgwood Benn, had pushed this plank through the national executive committee by a margin of one vote. Mr. Wilson warned at the time—and re- iterated the point today—that al- though the nationalization plank might become party policy, it would not be binding on the party's leaders when they were re- turned to office.

Only if the plank were approv- ed by the party's representatives in Parliament—a more conserva- tive group than the party as a whole, and one controlled by Mr. Wilson—would it become constitu- tionally binding on a future Labor government.

Mr. Wilson and the party moderates, who think a specific nationalization proposal would be electoral suicide, are expected to see this does not happen.

Tories Lead in Poll
The second jarring note was publication today of a poll pre- pared for the Times and the In- dependent Television News by the Opinion Research Center.

The center, the only polling or- ganization that correctly predic- ted the Tory victory in the 1970 elections, reported that for the first time in two years the Tories lead the Labor party in voters' preference.

The margin is only 2 percent, but even so it is bad news for the Labor party. It means that despite recent scandals—the res- ignation of two ministers who ad- mitted sleeping with call girls—Prime Minister Heath's govern- ment is held to be doing well.

British Soldier
Is Wounded by
Belfast Sniper
BELFAST, June 7 (UPI).—A soldier seriously wounded a British soldier in the Springfield Road district of Belfast today, the army said.

The soldier, guarding a work- ing party of army engineers, was hit in the chest, a spokesman said.

In other violence, gunmen last night used schoolchildren as cover when firing on an army patrol in the Catholic Anderson- town area, the spokesman said.

The "Provisional" wing of the IRA said today that it would not slacken its campaign of violence. Meanwhile, water supplies were cut off in many areas of the city early today in an effort to conserve water until reservoirs are back to a safe-factory level.



SOMETHING TO LEAN ON—A new and hopeful idea to stop the eventual collapse of the famous Tower of Pisa. The base would be encircled by a massive steel band and wedged into place by four blocks of concrete.

Getty's Eldest Son, 48, Dies After Pill, Alcohol Overdose

From Wire Dispatches
LOS ANGELES, June 7.—The Los Angeles County coroner ruled today that George Franklin Getty 2d, 48, the eldest son of oil bil- lionaire J. Paul Getty, died from an overdose of barbiturates and alcohol.

The coroner, Thomas Noguchi, reported that it was not possible to say whether death was acci- dental or suicide.

Mr. Getty died in a hospital here yesterday after being admit- ted under a false name with a stab wound in his chest.

But the coroner said that the knife had not penetrated the abdominal wall and could not have been the cause of death.

Falls While Cooking
Police Lt. William Matheson said that Mr. Getty was cooking outdoors Tuesday night when he fell on the deck around a swim- ming pool at his home in Bel Air, an exclusive suburb. In the fall, he stabbed himself with a knife he was carrying, the lieuten- ant said.

"The wound was superficial, about three-fourths of an inch wide," the policeman added.

Mr. Getty, lost consciousness later in the night and was taken to the hospital in a private am- bulance, Lt. Matheson said.

A 'Silenced' West Point Cadet Graduates After Long Ordeal

By Linda Greenhouse

WEST POINT, N.Y., June 7 (NYT).—James J. Pelosi was graduated from the United States Military Academy here yesterday, more than a year and a half after he was officially "silenced" by his fellow cadets.

Beginning in November, 1971, Cadet Pelosi, who received his commission yesterday as a second lieutenant in the Army, had roomed alone and eaten by him- self at a 10-man table in the cadet mess hall. Almost none of the 3,500 other cadets talked to him except on official business.

A 44-member honor committee, the senior cadets elected by their companies, had found Cadet Pelosi guilty of completing an answer on a quiz after the examiner had given the order to stop writing. Although he denied the charge and produced wit- nesses on his behalf and al- though the conviction was re- versed, the silence was imposed by his fellow cadets.

When his name was called to step up and receive his diploma today, Cadet Pelosi, who was 25 in a class of 939, expected that his classmates might boo him as silenced cadets have been booed in the past, but only a brief moment of silence greeted his name, and there were wel- coming handshakes when he made his way back to his seat.

In the last few months before graduation, the rigid observance of the silence had all but broken down, at least among cadets who had been Cadet Pelosi's friends before the silence began.

Standing with his family after the ceremony, Cadet Pelosi ex- changed warm congratulations with members of his class, and there were no visible traces of the ostracism that had marked the last third of his career here.

According to some of the other cadets, many of his classmates had come to respect Cadet Pelosi for his determination to stay at the academy and graduate.

In the first few months after the silence began, Cadet Pelosi, a 21-year-old, 150-lb. of West Haverford, N.Y., lost 25 pounds, found his mail destroyed and his possessions vandalized, and saw his cadet rating drop from among the highest in his 100-man company to 979th, lowest in his entire class.

Caught in System
A member of the cadet honor committee himself, Cadet Pelosi was accused of violating the honor code at the beginning of his junior year. In his attempt to maintain his innocence, he found himself caught in an aspect of the honor system that is unique to West Point among the nation's service academies, little known to the public at large, yet almost as old as the honor code itself.

learned that the honor com- mittee, before it made its decision, had seen a note from a high- ranking officer urging the mem- bers to "expedite" the case be- cause it was a clear-cut honor violation.

Lt. Gen. William A. Knowlton, the West Point superintendent, ordered the case dismissed for "command influence" and order- ed Cadet Pelosi returned to the corps of cadets in good standing.

In response, the honor com- mittee decided to impose the silence, a step that was supported by a referendum of the corps.

Stole Cadet and Honor
By his own account and the accounts of cadets who know him, Cadet Pelosi endured the

silence for about 19 months with an almost stoic calm, turning back catcalls with ironic humor, ignoring occasional stones and ice cubes thrown his way, con- sidering his thoughts only to the journal he recorded in a green looseleaf book in the few free minutes before 8:15 breakfast each morning.

Cadet Pelosi agreed to talk about his experience during the four-hour interview a few days before graduation. But he had mixed feelings about telling his story, not because he feared re- don't want to wreck this place."

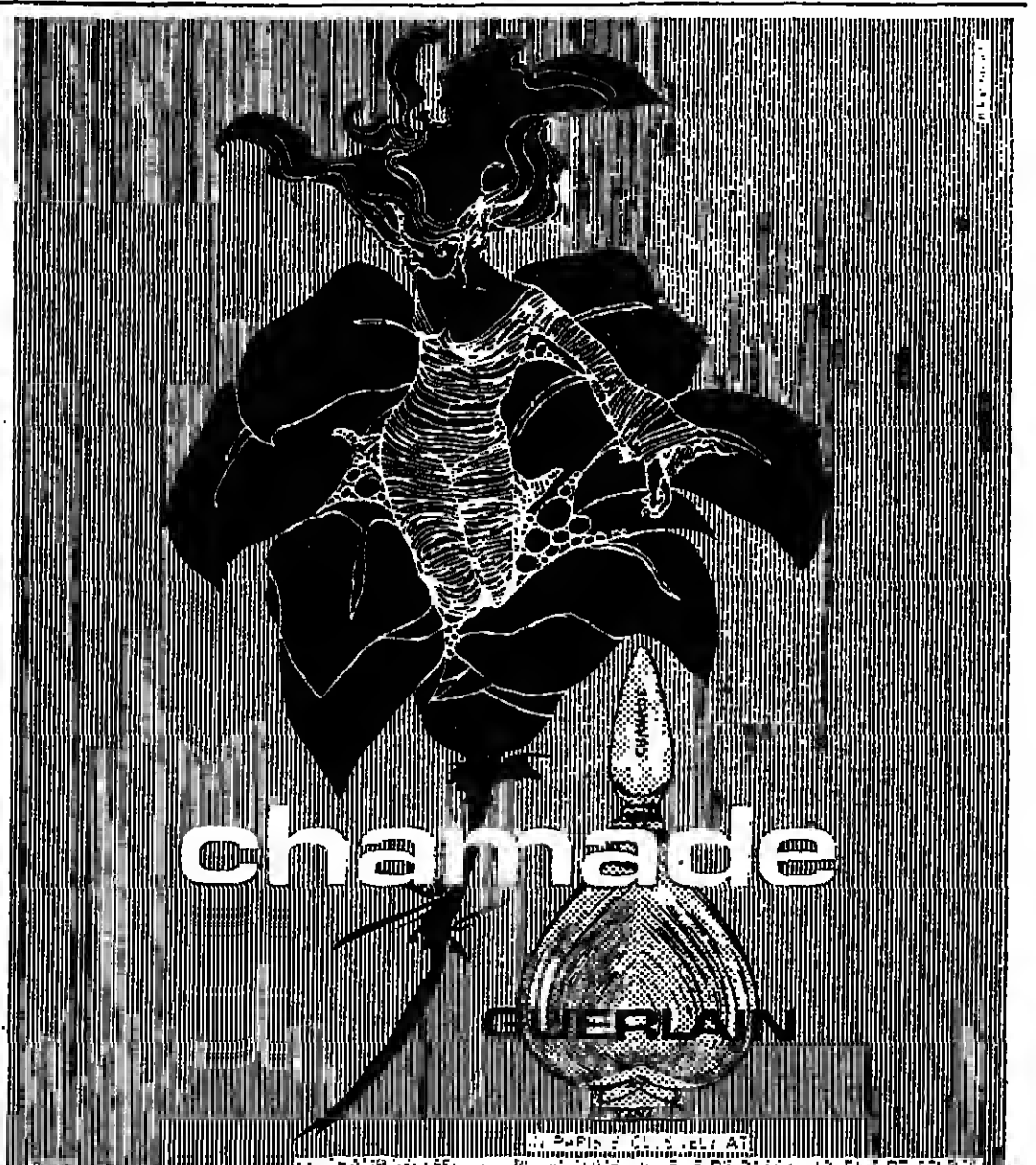
"I put in four years here and it means something to me," he asserted. "I don't want people

to look at me like a martyr. I'm happy with myself. There's noth- ing I regret."

"I want to be the best possible second lieutenant," he said. "But I'm fighting myself. There's a block in my head that says a year later it might all be for nothing. People won't forget. I don't know if I'll ever get a chance to be a good officer."

If he does not make the Army his career, Cadet Pelosi said, "I'd love to go to law school—this thing has given me a tremen- dous respect for the value of the law."

A growing number of lawyers expect that the silence will con- tinue to be vulnerable to an attack in the courts.



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Mexico (air).....	\$62.00 \$65.00	Libya (air).....	\$62.00 \$65.00
Morocco (air).....	\$62.00 \$65.00	Madagascar (air).....	\$62.00 \$65.00
Nigeria (air).....	\$62.00 \$65.00	Mexico (air).....	\$62.00 \$65.00
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Exhibition of Chagall in Moscow Gets Snub From Russian Press

By Theodore Shabad
MOSCOW, June 7 (NYT).—The opening of the Marc Chagall show in Moscow, after decades of denunciation of the Russian-born artist as a "formalist," might have been big news in the West, but it turned out to have been a non-event here as far as the ordinary Russian is concerned.

A brief news item on the arrival of the 55-year-old artist, his first homecoming in more than 50 years, and the opening of a show of 80 of his recent lithographs and etchings was buried yesterday in the back pages of Pravda and Izvestia, the main Moscow dailies. Other newspapers did not even carry the news.

Because of the lack of publicity and the absence of posters advertising the exhibition, there has been no rush by Muscovites to the Tretyakov Gallery, the prestigious museum of Russian art, where the Chagall works occupy four halls for the scheduled three-week run.

Russians simply do not seem to be aware that the long-forbidden art is on display, and the attendance at the gallery yesterday did not appear to be unusually large.

The developments in the last several days bolster the theory that the Soviet government's invitation to Chagall and the display of his work were intended as a gesture toward the West to project an image of liberalization in the arts without really involving the average Soviet citizen.



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Netary Fever Abates Dollar Strengthens

By Carl Gewirtz

June 7 (NYT).—The monetary fever continued to abate as the price of gold dropped some \$3 an ounce and the dollar's gain, although it closed below its best levels.

Some of the steam out of the dollar's advance was added by the U.S. wholesale price index spurted sharply adding fuel to European fears that inflation there is still at a worrisome rate. Another depressant was the failure of a cabinet meeting to new anti-inflation measures which many had expected would be announced today.

meanwhile, renewed efforts for initiatives in the days, notably by large whose money has been under attack, to state their will to defend parities (those set one of the February de of the dollar) on the "dollar."

Giuseppe Spicci, Minister Valéry Giscard, speaking at the ministerial meeting of the Economic Co-operation and Development, said that France believes the parities were realistic, the value of the dollar, "clearly demonstrated that it is not realistic" to fix the dollar at its current rate, "clearly demonstrated that it is not realistic" to fix the dollar at its current rate, "clearly demonstrated that it is not realistic" to fix the dollar at its current rate.

Even in 1971, KHD failed to earn the 12.9 million DM needed for the payment. For 1972, the proposed payment amounts to 1.2 million marks. Mr. Sonne said a special reserves position of 47.7 million DM was liquidated to help balance the 1972 loss.

Small Net Profit
With the reserves liquidation and about 2 million DM extraordinary income, KHD managed to state an after-tax consolidated profit of 13.6 million marks, down from 19.3 million DM for the domestic group. For the parent, profits declined to 7.3 million from 12.9 million DM.

Net worldwide KHD group sales declined to 2.9 billion marks in 1972 from 3.1 billion marks in 1971. For the current year, Mr. Sonne predicted sales of near 3.5 billion DM.

Rheinisch Stahl Has Profit
Meanwhile, in Essen, Rheinisch Stahl AG reported a 1972 profit of 3.5 million marks. The company will pay no dividends until profits improve, the board said. It attributed the company's poor performance over the last several years to the cost of organizational changes.

CFP Net Declines
PARIS, June 7 (AP-DJ).—Final consolidated net earnings of Cie. Française des Pétroles (CFP), Total group, including minority interests held in other firms, declined 10.7 percent in 1972 to 257 million francs from 287 million francs in 1971, the company said today.

The group's consolidated sales last year increased to 14.15 billion francs from 13.21 billion francs.

One Dollar...
LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of exchange for the dollar on the major international exchange, June 7, 1973.

Today Prev. Chg.
Ster. (per \$1) 2.97 2.97 — 1.24
Belg. (per \$1) 36.25 36.25 — 17.48
Deutsche mark 2.375 2.375 — 21.31
Dane krona 1.35 1.35 — 13.94
Scando 36.75 36.75 —
Fr. (per \$1) 4.91 4.91 — 17.87
Gr. (per \$1) 136.5 136.5 — 14.08
Irish pound 4.25 4.25 — 1.78
Lira (per \$1) 193.6 193.6 — 1.04
Schilling 13.75 13.75 — 1.19
Sw. krona 4.25 4.25 — 1.72
Swiss franc 2.06 2.06 — 1.62
Yen 360.00 360.00 — 16.36

A: Free. B: Commercial.
*Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Fitch Lovell Bids for Pricerite

Fitch Lovell Ltd., has made a rival offer for shares of Pricerite Ltd., a supermarket operator that is a subsidiary of a bid by International Stores Ltd., a subsidiary of British-American Tobacco Co. Pricerite's board recommended acceptance of the Fitch Lovell offer. Fitch Lovell, which owns 8 percent of Pricerite's shares, says shareholders accounting for about 27 percent of the company's issued shares have agreed to accept the offer. Terms are for every 10 Pricerite ordinary shares seven 6 percent convertible Fitch Lovell preference shares and 350 pence cash, or a cash alternative of 105 pence per Pricerite share.

Hoechst Expects Profit Upturn

The current year should bring an improvement in the earnings of Farbwerke Hoechst AG compared with 1972, when parent company net profits eased to 228 million marks from 220 million, executive board chairman Rolf Sammet reports. He says the upturn in demand experienced in the last months of 1972 continued into 1973. Group turnover in the four months to April 30 rose 17 percent over the same period last year, he adds. Mr. Sammet says parent company earnings before tax in the first quarter were about 10 percent

higher than the average of the four 1972 quarters, while for the group as a whole the increase was around 12 percent.

VW Profit Trend Called 'Positive'

Volkswagenwerk group profit is showing a "positive" trend for the current year, company officials report. However, chairman Rudolf Leiding notes it is still too early to forecast any figures for the current year. Net profit last year recovered to 80 million marks after slumping to 7.3 million marks in 1971. Mr. Leiding says the main problems facing the company are competition in the European market from Japanese imports, continuing German wage inflation, and the effect on export revenue of the dollar's depreciation.

Montedison Group Sales Rise 13%

Consolidated group sales of Montedison Edison SpA totaled 737 billion lire in the January-April period, up 13 percent from the like 1972 period. The company attributes the increase to a general recovery in the petro-chemical sector in Europe and, more recently, in Italy. Prices for petro-chemical products are strong and markets are expanding in almost every sector, Montedison says.

To Keep Shareholders Quiet

Japan Firms Hire Claque for Meetings

TOKYO, June 7 (Reuters).—A public spotlight has been turned on the alleged use by Japanese companies of hired specialists to keep rebellious shareholders from making trouble. A press campaign has focused on the men who, police say, earn millions of yen a year from company heads grateful to be spared the ordeal of difficult shareholders' meetings. The specialists are called Sokaiya and they are a particular brand of professional shareholder.

Their job is to make such meetings go smoothly, often in a matter of minutes, without arguments or embarrassing questions from the floor. Newspapers complain that some of the Sokaiya in fact are using threats or even violence to suppress questioning shareholders.

Leading Sokaiya provide a variety of services to companies, under the general heading of consultancy, and have reportedly become powerful in many firms.

They can perform a number of functions for managements. If a company president dies, some consultants, who have large personal dossiers in their possession, may be called in to recommend a successor. They also step in to rescue ailing businesses.

Police, however, believe some of the Sokaiya use their knowledge to "shake down" companies involved in shady deals.

Highly Paid
For the service of ensuring a quick and trouble-free shareholders' meeting, police say some firms will pay up to 300 million yen (\$114 million) a time. Meetings can often be disposed of in 15 minutes with the help of a band of good Sokaiya occupying the front rows.

One successful Sokaiya is Katsuchi Taniguchi—and he is angry at the press campaign, which he says fails to distinguish between genuine Sokaiya and hundreds who are not so genuine.

Mr. Taniguchi heads an "economic research institute," to which company presidents come seeking help with economic and legal problems as well as the problem of shareholder rebels.

Number Growing
He says: "There are about 300 to 400 consultants. But in the past 15 years, there have been a lot of non-genuine Sokaiya appearing so the number is now about 1,000. These are people who do it on a part-time basis."

He says Sokaiya exist to protect and build up the companies. "Shareholders' meetings are often difficult, with all kinds of differences of opinion. Our job is to avoid trouble and get a company to progress rather than be hampered by such debate."

Mr. Taniguchi is critical of U.S. consumer advocate Ralph Nader, who came to Japan three years ago promoting the "one share" concept to give the public a chance to challenge the policies of leading companies. "If that system ever took hold, it would not be good for the company," he says.

French Liquidity Up During March
PARIS, June 7 (AP-DJ).—French monetary liquidity in March increased 8.4 billion francs (about \$1.94 billion), or 1.3 percent, compared with a rise of 13.1 billion francs, or 3.3 percent, a year earlier, provisional figures published today by the National Credit Council show.

During the first quarter liquidity dropped by 2.96 billion francs, or 1.9 percent, against a 2.2 percent rise of 8.8 billion francs in the like 1972 period.

Eurodollar Borrowings
WASHINGTON, June 7 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell \$145 million to \$1.35 billion in the week ended May 30, the Federal Reserve Board said today. This was \$120 million below the figure for Eurodollar borrowing in the week ended May 31, 1972.

Serious Blow
With American investment accounting for 40 percent of foreign investment in Ireland, any such U.S. action would gravely hit the Irish economy.

The prime aim of the Irish mission will be to secure an amelioration in the Nixon proposals or even an exemption from them for U.S. firms here.

Mr. Keating is confident that there is still time for change in favor of the Emerald Isle as the U.S. Congress Ways and Means

Committee is still considering the issue in open session. The committee will submit a revised draft of the proposals in September.

Under present Irish law, profits made on exports are exempt from taxation here, an incentive which has led to an influx of American companies with an eye on the lucrative Common Market, of which Ireland has been a member since Jan. 1.

We have two important attractions. These are our position as member of the EEC offering access to the EEC market and also a good labor force which has proved its ability to adapt easily to training in new methods and processes," Mr. Keating says.

These are doubtless the planks on which the Irish team will be basing its case in Washington.

Irish Trying to Stop Curb
By U.S. on Investment Abroad
DUBLIN, June 7 (AP).—A top-level effort to stave off a serious threat to Ireland's expanding industrial program in the face of President Nixon's proposals to curb U.S. investment abroad will be made next week.

An Irish delegation led by Commerce Minister Justin Keating will meet top U.S. government officials in Washington to hammer out a better deal for the Irish.

Basically the new Nixon measures are aimed at making it less attractive for American companies to invest abroad.

In particular, the new proposals would wipe out the benefits of the industrial "tax holidays" which foreign firms enjoy in Ireland. This lure to overseas investors means that new firms enjoy 15 years of tax-free profit made on export sales.

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NEW YORK ET
June 7, 1927

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT
June 7, 1973

(d) Am. Express	\$8.85	(f) Japan Growth Fund	\$15.76	COTTON No. 2		Jun	22.50	SHELL EGGS		Jun	22.50
(e) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(g) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(f) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(h) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(g) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(i) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(h) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(j) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(i) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(k) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(j) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(l) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(k) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(m) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(l) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(n) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(m) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(o) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(n) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(p) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(o) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(q) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(p) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(r) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(q) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(s) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(r) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(t) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(s) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(u) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(t) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(v) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(u) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(w) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(v) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(x) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(w) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(y) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(x) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(z) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(y) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(aa) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(z) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(ab) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(aa) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(ac) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(ab) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(ad) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(ac) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(ae) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
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(ae) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(ag) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(af) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(ah) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
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(ah) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(aj) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(ai) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(ak) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(aj) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(al) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(ak) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(am) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(al) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(an) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(am) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(ao) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(an) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(ap) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(ao) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(aq) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(ap) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(ar) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(aq) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(as) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(ar) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(at) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(as) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(au) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.	Jun	22.50	
(at) Am. Amble	\$9.01	(av) Japan Selection Fund	\$18.49								

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(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

SOYBEAN MEAL		Amsterdam	
(1) Crefco Fund S.A.	\$0.18		
(2) D.C.C.	\$0.18		
(3) Dreyfus Fund	\$0.18		
(4) Dreyfus Fund	\$0.18		
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(97) Dreyfus Fund	\$0.18		
(98) Dreyfus Fund	\$0.18		
(99) Dreyfus Fund	\$0.18		
(100) Dreyfus Fund	\$0.18		

Most Actives—New York
June 7, 1973

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Gevaert..	7.496	Bastogi.....
Générale..	2.100	Erbe.....
May.....	3.075	Ercole Marelli

[illegible]

	Open	High	Low	Close	%
Ind	900.59	913.63	896.37	909.62	+1.1
Trn	160.12	162.33	157.85	160.48	+
FIN	202.25	203.55	200.10	202.01	+

[illegible]

Shares	Buy	Sales	*SI
per day	per day	per day	

[illegible]

Year	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Dia. of C1-30	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C30-35	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C35-40	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C40-45	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C45-50	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C50-55	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C55-60	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C60-65	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C65-70	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C70-75	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C75-80	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C80-85	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C85-90	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C90-95	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C95-100	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C100-105	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C105-110	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C110-115	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C115-120	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C120-125	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C125-130	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C130-135	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C135-140	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C140-145	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
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Dia. of C155-160	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C160-165	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C165-170	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C170-175	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C175-180	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Dia. of C180-185	10	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
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6	Dorsey	10	5	21	7	6 1/4	7 1/4	15 1/4	7 1/4	Hammond	40	7	25	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	1 1/2	5 1/4	2 1/4	Loral Corp	15	9	3 1/4	2 1/4
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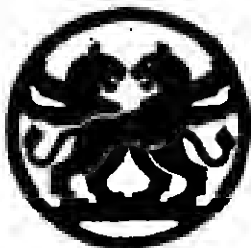
(Continued on next page)

هو امانة الاصل

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

INDUSTRIAL AND MINING DEVELOPMENT BANK OF IRAN

I. M. D. B. I.



Seven year Loan

U.S. \$ 50.000.000

- in two tranches -

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Mutual Funds

380 Upp Can		284
400 Van Der		\$ 97
5400 Voyager	P	570
500 Wainoco	D	5 74
4545 Weldwood		3 15
100 Wstburne		3 12
200 Westhise		3 19
1624 West Mine		305
1090 Weston		3 208
270 White	Pat	3 14
1365 Woodward	A	3 25
27,90 Yk Bear		350
Total sales	2,504,707.50	

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Ind	3.70	3.62	Meigs	5.38	AIM	7.66	10.89	Sec
Ind	9.70	10.60	Heritage	1.50	Time	6.17	6.74	Val
with	5.93	6.48	Hor Man	78.49	OTC Sec	9.79	10.64	Value
Com	9.89	10.81	ISI Group		Parm M	7.57	8.25	Val
Int	3.25	3.56	Guth	4.02	Parm D	4.78	5.38	Inc

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Special on
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son
the Costa Rica

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OPPORTUNITIES IN SPAIN

Always in "Sea-Sun"

Nueva Andalucía in Spain



It's the one resort community on Spain's sunny Costa del Sol that has it all. A lovely seaside setting with the Mediterranean's most modern marina. Two championship golf courses. Tennis courts, riding stables and swimming pools all within walking distance from your front door. Modern beach clubs surrounded by lush gardens. Fine restaurants. Even its own bull ring! And the shops and gayety of Marbella are just minutes away.

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Washington, D. C. 20006

curious building ever designed in Europe. Situated on a magnificent "cuesta del Sol", 131 units as large as a house, with 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and up to \$110,000. 2 car garage, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, three bars, grill room, two convention rooms, heated swimming pool, roof garden, mooring space with air conditioning, T.V., stereo music and electronic systems. Delivery date: Dec. 1974.

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Ingreso, Bloque 1, TORREMOLINOS.

**SEE PAGE 6
FOR THE
INTERNATIONAL
REAL ESTATE
SECTION**

Right on the sea with Sandy Beach!
s and one bedroom apartments, fully furnished.
heating, in brand new first class building.
nt investment with guaranteed rental contract,
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Because of the big demand for apartments conceived for retirement, for condominium flats and hotel apartments built by us in connection with our Wetterstein Centre we have decided to erect a Wetterstein Hotel Apartment House at Palma de Mallorca on a condominium basis. There will be built one-room and two-room condominium flats with the well known Wetterstein restaurant service, with its health cure and baths division. They are extremely well suited for tourist use, for permanent residence and for elderly people as a retirement home.

Palma de Mallorca is the tourist centre of Europe. More and more people are vacationing on this beautiful Mediterranean island. Summer visitors, who in winter months are more than a million people come to Mallorca. Weiterstein's following development is building luxury condominium flats in a magnificent suburban residential quarter of Palma at Portals Nous, bordering upon the sea. The flats and apartments have a central heating system, hot water, air conditioning, and a swimming pool. Our climate is cold and uncomfortable. Mallorca enjoys the glory of sunshine. During that period we can arrange for our guests to have a private car and chauffeur. We have several thousands of flats and apartments for seniors in Germany. Thus, our house will be open all the year round and offer its visitors and guests the well known Weiterstein service. On the seafront, the hotel has a superb restaurant, a bar, a disco, the sunbath, with international cuisine. Owners and guests will find still other amenities at their disposal: 2 heated seawater swimming-pools and 10,000 square meters of private beach. We have much more to offer our senior residents to take care of them in the winter. Weiterstein will give excellent physician, nurses, chambermaids and meals from the hotel kitchen. Thus, our hotel condominium apartments are extremely well suited for permanent residence, for part-of-the-year use and holiday use in particular, and for capital investment by leasing. Besides handsome returns they provide material advantages in tax reduction. The administration of our property will be handled by our experienced German staff of experts.

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Phone: 656338 or 6215-220 731.
Compens for free-of-charge information data.
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Name: **City:**

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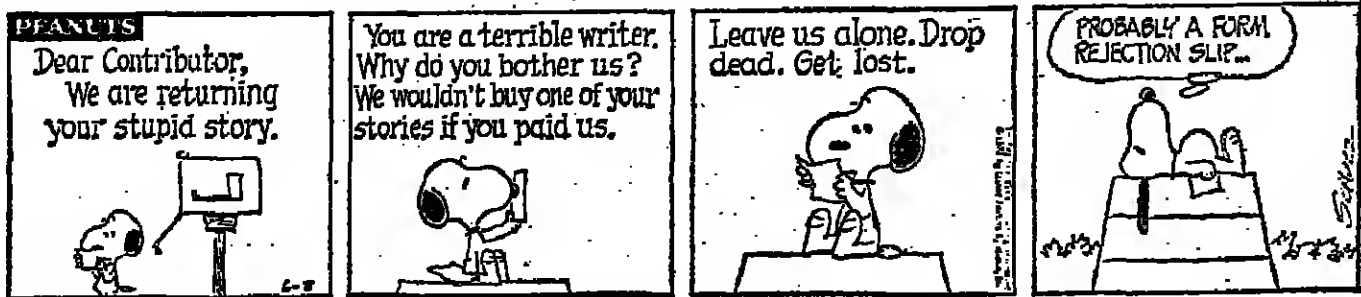
Rightful sturdy-built villas as a capital-investment or retirement-home from \$110,000 to \$ 415,000. Immediate occupancy! Or established building-plots for villas we build to your own wishes. For \$ 910 per sq. m.! We can provide model-plans, recommendation and detailed specifications. From us

Near Calpe's attractive sandy beach, 150 m from the sea are these modern holiday-apartments: 12 apartment types from 1-3 bedrooms, living areas 42-74 sq. m. with fully equipped kitchen. Firm prices from \$ 7.0 l.e. under \$ 187 per sq. m. Dep. from \$ 1.400. Balance interest-free.

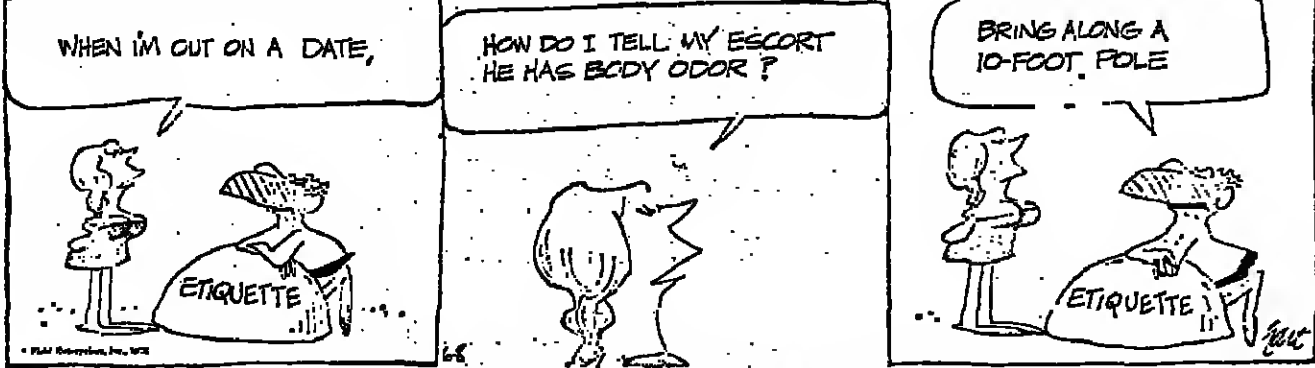
over 4½ years. And the final three years payments totally offset by the guaranteed rental income of 12% p.a., despite three months own occupancy yearly.

Whether villas or apartments: we encourage personal inspection of the district, site and quality. Fly with us to see your holiday-home. Near Calpe's sandy beach.

PEANUTS



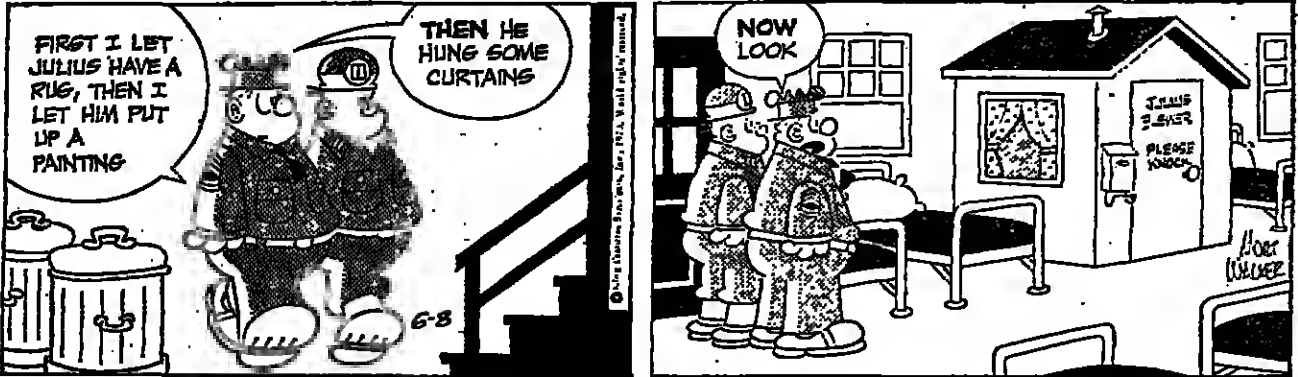
B.C.



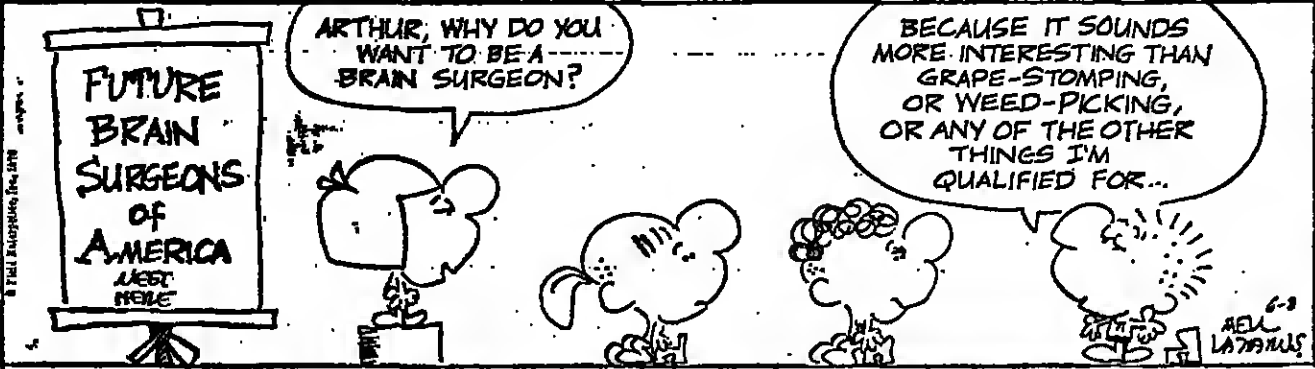
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BEETLE BAILEY



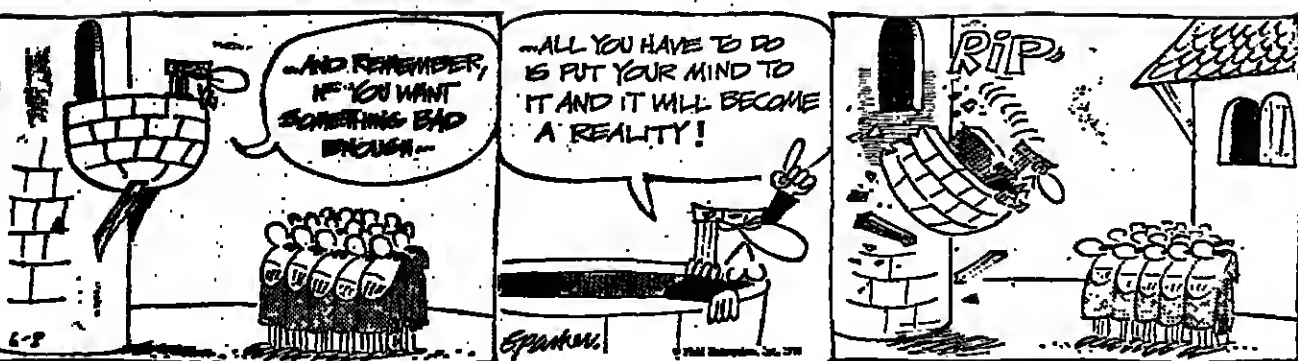
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BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



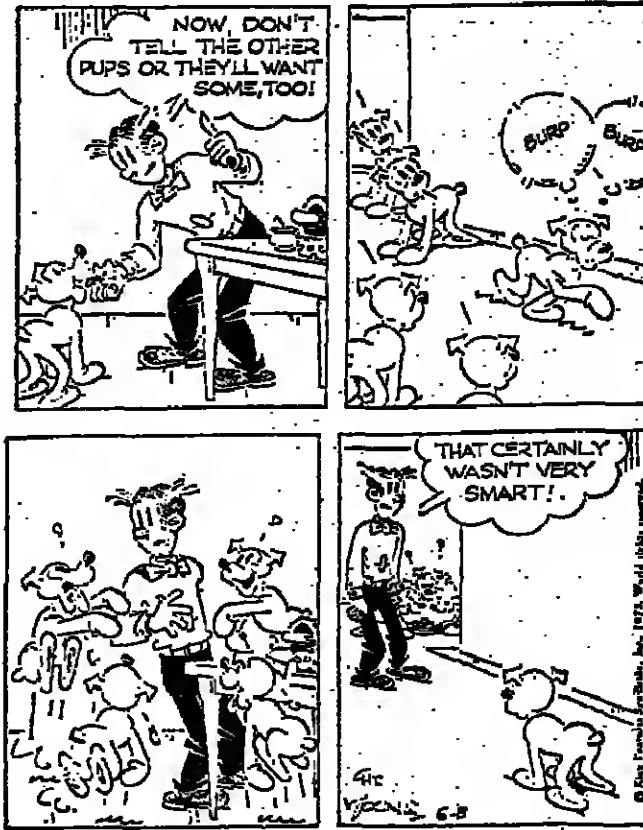
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A remarkable example of Italian bidding judgment in the recent world team championship was provided by the diagramed deal, which brought their lead into three figures in the final stages of the match. In one room, the American Aces from Dallas played three hearts, and made exactly nine tricks after East led a spade. They may have hoped for a modest gain, since a contract of four hearts, down one trick, was not unlikely in the replay.

But in the replay, Benito Garozzo as South and Giorgio Beladonna as North maneuvered themselves into the unbeatable contract of three no-trump after West had opened the bidding with one no-trump.

When North doubled the opening bid, East retreated into two clubs, rightly fearing a

holocaust in one no-trump doubled. South showed fair defensive values by doubling, and North showed his strong heart suit. When South then suggested no-trump, North was happy to accept the game invitation.

If West had led clubs, the defense would have been able to take three club tricks and a

diamond. But Bob Wolff was reluctant to give the declarer a club trick, so he made a passive heart lead. South won with the ace and led a diamond. West played king and the king was played. The jack would have succeeded, but South had foreseen that he was safe in any event if West held the diamond queen.

His next move was to cash two heart winners and lead the diamond jack.

West won and could take another diamond trick and his two club winners. But he then had to give South his ninth trick, either by leading a club or by leading away from the spade king, permitting the queen to score. Italy gained 6 international match points.

NORTH
♠ A 8
♥ K Q J 8 5 3
♦ K J 5
♣ 9 2

WEST
♠ K J 10
♥ 7 4 2
♦ A Q 9
♣ A K 10 4

EAST
♠ 9 7 6 2
♥ 10 9
♦ 6 4 3
♣ 7 6 5 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ Q 5 4 3
♥ A 6
♦ 10 8 7 2
♣ Q J 8

Neither side was vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
Pass 1NT. DBL. 2♣
DBL. Pass 2♥. Pass
2NT. Pass 3NT. Pass
Pass
West led the heart two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GRIFT TUBIS AYON
LUSIE EISAU SOLE
AICHD HASTIN SLEIT
HICHTIL HEPHEW
EUSILIN HASTER
PERSUADE SUT
CIRE SWORT LEMAN
ALLEN ALVIN DICE
EILVER SEDER NINA
WIT CIVALLIER
TENSOR EUGEN
ALBA UPTON DUNDO
MILLS NEED TO EN
PEST ERIS STIERD

DENNIS THE MENACE



"JUST SPILL A LITTLE ROOT BEER ON THE SOFA AN' YOU'LL FIND OUT HOW SWEET SHE IS."

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BREYD
LAANB
TIEHD
ARQUEV



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: LATCH GIVEN DEVICE IGUANA

Answers: Never try to do this with a witch - "HAG-GLE"

BOOKS

THE FALL OF POLAND, SEPTEMBER, 1939

By Nicholas Bethell. 472 pp. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. \$16

Reviewed by A.M. Rosenthal

SURELY, of all the lessons to be learned from the study of history, one of the most important must be how governments, by carefully collecting military and diplomatic intelligence, submitting them to intricate analysis by trained specialists and then turning over the results for judgment to "responsible politicians and statesmen, do in the end come to make all those damn-fool decisions.

Nicholas Bethell, a young English historian and author of "Gomulka: His Poland, His Communism," has selected as his particular case-book the calamitous bombing by the Western powers in the opening phase of World War II. It is a book written for the most part without dramatic flourish, and that is pleasant. Mr. Bethell lets the documentation—much of it published, some of it new, all of it neatly and sensibly stitched together—speak for itself.

Day by day and sometimes hour by hour, Mr. Bethell details the opening months of the war: Hitler's march into Poland had been signaled as clearly as any event in history and yet when it began on Sept. 1, 1939, the British and the French seemed as startled as if "Mein Kampf" had never been written, as if they had never heard Hitler's screaming speeches.

The true beginning of the war—dealt with too sketchily by Mr. Bethell—went back to the attitudes of the British and the French governments toward Hitler. If they did not care very much for him, they did envisage a Europe in which a mad ruler could govern one of the most powerful nations on the Continent, a nation here, a nation there, massacres and pogroms, however distasteful, were to be accepted on the premise that the madman could be persuaded eventually to behave—or at least behave in a manner not quite so threatening to British and French interests.

The war actually began, with attitudes toward Hitler and assumptions about him that led to Munich, to Sept. 1, and the most peculiar weeks and months that followed. The British and the French had made commitments of military support to Poland, commitments they were not able to carry out, and from the evidence in Mr. Bethell's book, probably never intended to carry out.

As the weeks passed, and Poland crumbled, only words came from London and Paris, and even these not "terribly forceful or stirring. The war was on, and there were men like Churchill who knew it would be a war to the death. But there was the hope, the belief, that it was a dream, that it would pass, that it was not quite real.

Mr. Bethell details the staggering mistakes and misconceptions for some 400 pages and the sums up some of the more monumental: the belief, until the very end, that war could be avoided; the fantasy that Hitler could be frightened off by words; the Germany would collapse economically; the German generals would leash Hitler. Then, the all Hitler wanted was just Poland; the Russians were more dangerous than the Nazis, and on and so on. It was tragic error after tragic error.

At the very end of August Maurice Gamelin, the French commander in chief, said the "Zitler" would collapse the day war was declared, that the Allies would "cut through Germany like a knife through butter." As late as Oct. 4, with Poland destroyed Chamberlain wrote Roosevelt: "We shall win not by a complete and spectacular military victory which is unlikely under modern conditions, but by convincing the Germans that they cannot win. I believe they [the Germans] are already halfway to this conviction."

It is an interesting re-count and reads easily, perhaps a bit too easily. A few years ago, might have been sufficient. But if the Vietnam war has taught us a blessed thing, it must have taught us that historians, to give full value, must tell us not just where nations went wrong, but why.

Mr. Bethell touches too lightly on the frame of reference of British and French leaders, of their view of the society in which they lived and the society Hitler was building—not just in relation to power movements but intrinsically. Leaders make decisions based on value judgments, and just what were Chamberlain's and Daladier's?

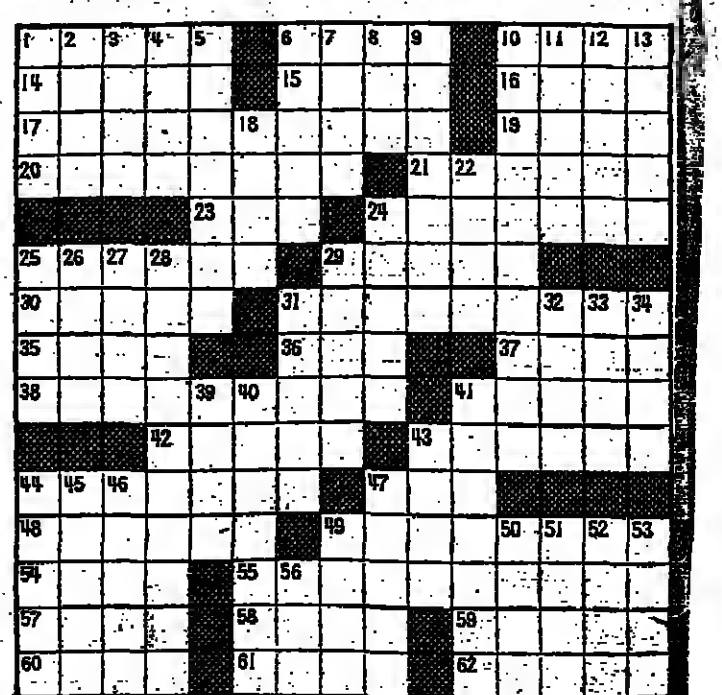
All this does not mean that Mr. Bethell's book does not add substantially to the knowledge of World War II. It will be almost impossible for future historians to write of the war's first phase without referring to "The War Hitler Won," because he pulled together the record as it unfolded, the disaster. This is always been, and remains, a service of a first-rate historian. It is simply that these days something more than the piecemeal of historians, something more than even the most meticulous research. Tell us all that, and then tell us exactly what went wrong in a system of intelligence, analysis and judgment that leads to a Poland on Vietnam.

A. M. Rosenthal, managing editor of The New York Times, won the Pulitzer Prize for international reporting from Poland in 1960.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wells

- | | | |
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| ACROSS | 47 Ice, in Berlin | 18 Premium of exchange |
| 1 Parties | 48 Appropriate | 22 Nurse of India |
| 6 G.W.T.W. setting | 49 Flowers | 24 Grimaces |
| 10 This Sp. | 54 Treat, as tobacco | 25 Vampires |
| 14 Love, Italian style | 55 Kingsley title | 26 Ending for buck, or kangaroo |
| 15 Cantor and Lupino | 56 Skape | 27 Got, in Paris |
| 16 — on the back | 59 Babushka | 28 Repeat, often with ham |
| 17 Perelman title | 60 Coward | 29 Gussie of tennis |
| 19 Person | 61 Oenophile's question | 31 Metal |
| 20 Forebodes | 62 — hard look at | 32 One, Ger. |
| 21 Start of Williams title | | 33 Son of Zeus |
| 23 Unburied | 1 Simpleton | 34 Lab procedure |
| 24 Short periods | 2 U.S., Mex., etc. | 35 Weather word |
| 25 Rio Grande city | 3 Forfeit | 40 "— river, from my door" |
| 26 Toogh | 4 Music and drama | 41 Prepare a sailboat for storage |
| 30 Rest | 5 — Folly | 43 Outlook |
| 31 Bridge position | 6 Effete | 44 Ancient Italian |
| 35 Shoes | 7 Supplements | 45 Period, in France |
| 36 Three, in Roma | 8 Cheer | 47 Start |
| 37 Kerry's land | 9 Frisky | 49 Film dog |
| 38 Storied place for a new life | 10 Envelope item, for charity | 50 Killer whale |
| 41 North Sea people | 11 Kind of bread | 51 State: Abbr. |
| 42 Consumed | 12 Riddle | 52 Honor: Ger. |
| 43 Lowest | 13 Man with a load | 53 Snooze spot |
| 44 Conditional | | 56 Direction at sea |



مكاتب الاموال

